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Dated: August 28, 2002

Signature: 

(Jerry L. Mahurin)

Docket No.: 47524/P069D2/10015700  
(PATENT)

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smc  
9/8/02

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Patent Application of:  
Michael J. Polcyn

Application No.: 09/574,317

Group Art Unit: 2642

Filed: May 19, 2000

Examiner: Bing Q. Bui

For: ONE NUMBER LAN BASED CALENDAR

**APPELLANT'S BRIEF**

**Attention: Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences**  
Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

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Dear Sir:

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal, mailed by Appellant's counsel on June 28, 2002 and received by the USPTO on July 8, 2002.

The fees required under §1.17(f) and any required petition for extension of time for filing this brief and fees therefor, are dealt with in the accompanying TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

This brief is transmitted in triplicate.

This brief contains items under the following headings as required by 37 C.F.R. §1.192 and M.P.E.P. §1206:

- I. Real Party In Interest
- II. Related Appeals and Interferences
- III. Status of Claims
- IV. Status of Amendments
- V. Summary of Invention
- VI. Issues
- VII. Grouping of Claims

**VIII. Arguments**

- A. The Claim of Group I (claim 1)
- B. The Claim of Group II (claim 8)
- C. The Claims of Group III (claim 2) and Group IV (claim 9)
- D. The Claims of Group V (claim 3) and Group VI (claim 10)
- E. The Claims of Group VII (claim 4) and Group VIII (claim 11)
- F. The Claims of Group IX (claim 5) and Group X (claim 12)
- G. The Claims of Group XI (claim 6) and Group XII (claim 13)
- H. The Claims of Group XIII (claim 7) and Group XIV (claim 14)
- I. Conclusion

**IX. Claims Involved in the Appeal**  
**Appendix A (Claims)**

**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest for this appeal is:

InterVoice Limited Partnership, a Nevada limited partnership with a principal place of business at 639 Isbell Road, Reno, Nevada.

**II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no other appeals or interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

**III. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

**A. Total Number of Claims in Application**

There are 19 claims pending in the present application identified as claims 1 through 15 and 17 through 20.

**B. Current Status of Claims**

- 1. Claim canceled: 16
- 2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: None
- 3. Claims pending: 1-15 and 17-20
- 4. Claims allowed: 15, and 17-20
- 5. Claims rejected: 1 - 14
- 6. Claims objected to: None

**C. Claims On Appeal**

The claims on appeal are claims 1-14

**IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

The present application was filed on May 19, 2000 as a divisional of commonly assigned U. S. Pat. No. 6,058,415, application serial number 08/899,953, filed July 24, 1997, entitled "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INTEGRATION OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS WITH COMPUTER-BASED INFORMATION SYSTEMS," priority to which filing date was claimed through related commonly assigned and co-pending United States patent application serial number 09/528,816 filed March 20, 2000, entitled "ONE NUMBER LAN BASED CALENDAR".

Claims 1 through 20 were originally presented in the application filed on May 19, 2000. An Office Action mailed on November 20, 2000 rejected claims 1 through 20 as being anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) by King et al, U.S. Pat. No. 5,872,841 (hereinafter, *King*). Appellant filed a Response, which did not amend the claims, on February 14, 2001, received by the United States Patent Office on February 20, 2001. The Response presented arguments as to the patentability of all claims.

A (First) Final Office Action, once again rejecting claims 1 through 20 as being anticipated by *King*, was mailed on May 4, 2001. In response Appellant submitted an Amendment After Final Rejection dated July 26, 2001, which was received by the United States Patent Office on July 30, 2001. The Amendment After Final Rejection presented arguments as to the improper finality of the subject Final Office Action, pointed out the patentability of all claims, and amended the first paragraph of the application to clarify the claim of priority in the present application.

A non-final Office Action was mailed on August 29, 2001, rejecting claims 1 through 20 as being anticipated by Brennan et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,329,578 (hereinafter, *Brennan*). In Response Appellant filed an Amendment on November 19, 2001, which was received by the Office on January 2, 2002, amending claims 8 and 15 and canceling claim 16. This Amendment also pointed out the patentability of claims 1 through 15 and 17 through 20.

A (Second) Final Office Action was mailed on April 1, 2002, allowing claim 15 and claims 17 through 20 while finally rejecting claims 1 through 14 as being anticipated by *Brennan*. Appellant has not filed an Amendment After Final Rejection in response to the Final Office Action dated April 1, 2002. However, Appellant filed a Notice of Appeal on June 28, 2002, which was received by the United States Patent Office on July 8, 2002. Herein, Appellant appeals the final rejection of claims 1 through 14.

## V. SUMMARY OF INVENTION

As discussed beginning on page 9, line 3, of the specification of the present application, present system 10 for completing calls from a calling party directed to a particular called party comprises calendar information 104 with respect to the called party stored in a general purpose processor-based system, such as in database 101. System 10 further comprises means 105 for providing select portions of the calendar information to automatic call routing system 107, wherein a call routing scheme of the call routing system is modified to route calls as a function of the select portions of the calendar information. Specifically, see the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 23.

A method for completing calls from a calling party directed to a particular called party is also discussed beginning on page 9, line 3, of the specification. This method comprises storing calendar information including specific events scheduled with respect to the called party on a general purpose processor-based system. The method also comprises, as discussed beginning with the paragraph at page 10, line 23, providing select portions of the calendar information to an automatic call routing system, wherein a call routing scheme of the call routing system is modified to route calls as a function of the select portions of the calendar information.

The calendar information may comprise data file 104 associated with a electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer. Beginning on page 11 of the specification alternative automatic operation of the providing means is discussed. This automatic operation may be initiated upon modification of the calendar information stored on the general purpose processor-based system. Alternatively, as discussed at line 6 of page 11

this automatic operation of the providing means may be initiated at a preselected time interval. The present system or method may also include, as discussed beginning on line 20 of page 11, gleaning the select portions of the calendar information from a data file stored on the general purpose processor-based system and manipulating the gleaned information to provide the calendar information in a format suitable for augmentation into call routing information of the call routing system. Finally, as discussed beginning on page 21, line 21, the present system or method may also include means for selectively disseminating at least a portion of the calendar information through the call routing system, wherein the disseminated calendar information results in a humanly perceptible reproduction of the at least a portion of the calendar information.

## **VI. ISSUES**

Whether claims 1 through 14 are anticipated, under 35 U.S.C. §102(b), by Brennan et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,329,578 (hereinafter, *Brennan*).

## **VII. GROUPING OF CLAIMS**

For purposes of this appeal brief only, and without conceding the teachings of any prior art reference, the claims have been grouped as indicated below:

| <u>Group</u> | <u>Claim</u> |
|--------------|--------------|
| I.           | Claim 1      |
| II.          | Claim 8      |
| III.         | Claim 2      |
| IV.          | Claim 9      |
| V.           | Claim 3      |
| VI.          | Claim 10     |
| VII.         | Claim 4      |
| VIII.        | Claim 11     |
| IX.          | Claim 5      |
| X.           | Claim 12     |
| XI.          | Claim 6      |
| XII.         | Claim 13     |
| XIII.        | Claim 7      |
| XIV.         | Claim 14     |

The claims do not stand or fall together. In Section VIII below, Appellant has included arguments supporting the separate patentability of each claim group as required by M.P.E.P. §1206.

## **VIII. ARGUMENTS**

As required by 37 CFR §1.192(8)(iii), for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102, the below-advanced arguments specify the errors in the final rejection and why the rejected claims are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 102, including any specific limitations in the rejected claims which are not described in the prior art relied upon in the rejection.

Claims 1-14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Brennan et al., patent number 5,329,578 (hereinafter, *Brennan*). Appellant respectfully traverses the rejections of record and respectfully requests reversal and an indication of allowability of claims 1 through 14 by the Board.

It is well settled that to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim, see M.P.E.P. §2131. Moreover, in order for a prior art reference to be anticipatory under 35 U.S.C. §102 with respect to a claim, “[t]he elements must be arranged as required by the claim,” see M.P.E.P. §2131, citing *In re Bond*, 15 US.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990). Furthermore, in order for a prior art reference to be anticipatory under 35 U.S.C. §102 with respect to a claim, “[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claim,” see M.P.E.P. §2131, citing *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Appellants respectfully asserts that the rejection does not satisfy at least these requirements.

### **A. The Claim of Group I (claim 1)**

Appellant respectfully asserts that the “Subscriber’s Schedule” of *Brennan* does not meet the recited “calendar information” of independent claim 1. *Webster’s Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary* defines “calendar” as “3. A list or register, esp. one arranged chronologically, as of appointments, work to be done, or cases to be tried in a court”, 1996, p. 296 (a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 1). Consistent with this definition, the

present specification teaches that a preferred embodiment of the invention uses a calendar stored on a personal computer or personal digital assistant showing specific events scheduled for a particular day by a user, see page 9, lines 24-26.

In addressing this aspect of the claims, the (second) Final Office Action relies upon database 24 storing Subscriber's Schedule 28 therein. However, in contrast to the recited calendaring information, the Subscriber's Schedule of *Brennan* defines multiple time slots, and devices to be called at particular time slots, see column 6, lines 59-64. *Brennan* also defines what call routing function should happen for non-specified time slots, see column 6, lines 54-59. Accordingly, the Subscriber's Schedule of *Brennan* is taught to include information with respect to "Day" and "Time," "Interruptability," and "Devices," see column 7, lines 7-25. Appellant respectfully asserts that the time slots of *Brennan*'s Subscriber's Schedule do not meet the recited "calendaring information with respect to said called party" The time slots of *Brennan* only define what devices to which calls are to be routed. These time slots do not comprise a calendar for the called party.

Independent claim 1 recites "calendaring information...stored on a general purpose processor-based system" *Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary* defines "general purpose" as "useful in many ways; not limited in use or function", 1996, p. 795 (a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit 2). Conversely, *Brennan* specifically discloses storage of a "Subscriber's Schedule" in database 24. Database 24 is taught to either form an integral part of the application processor 22, voice processor 21 or be part of a separate storage facility, column 4, lines 59-61. Voice processor 21 is taught to be a special purpose "Meridian Mail Processor" available from Northern Telecom, column 4, lines 41-42. Similarly, application processor 22 is taught to be a special purpose "Meridian Application Equipment Module" also available from Northern Telecom. There is no suggestion that these system components of *Brennan* are configured for anything other than special purpose use.

The Final Office Action contends that database 24 is "considered as a general purpose database since it is suitable for storing many forms of data such as voice message file, callers list, subscriber number list, subscriber schedule, etc. with respect to a subscriber (calendaring information with respect to a called party)". Thus, the Final Office Action admits that

database 24 is not a “general purpose processor-base system” as recited in claim 1 but rather contends that it is a “general purpose database” Appellants respectfully contend that disclosure of a separate storage facility configuration of database 24 does not teach the claimed “general purpose processor-base system”, but rather teaches the use of a special purpose storage facility. This special purpose nature of the database of *Brennan* is highlighted by the Final Office Action’s recitation of forms of data to be stored therein, characterized as “calendaring information with respect to a called party” by the Final Office Action. For these reasons Appellants contend that the “general purpose processor-base system” recited by claim 1 is not taught by *Brennan*.

Moreover, claim 1 also recites “means for providing select portions of said calendaring information to an automatic call routing system, wherein a call routing scheme of said call routing system is modified to route calls as a function of said select portions of said calendaring information”. (Emphasis added.) The Board’s attention is directed to the specification at page 9, lines 24-26, wherein a personal computer or personal digital assistant is taught to store a personal calendar which may include a schedule of specific events for user for a particular day. A preferred embodiment of the present invention is taught to extract specific information from the calendar information with respect to events scheduled for the user to present information to an automatic call routing system, page 10, lines 4-10. Parameters of the call routing system are modified to ensure the call routing applications route calls according to the provided information, page 10, lines 25-27.

*Brennan* simply teaches that personal agent 22 is allowed access to the subscriber profile, see e.g., column 11, lines 35-37. Accordingly, *Brennan* fails to disclose “providing select portions of calendaring information to an automatic call routing system” as recited in claim 1.

Finally, *Brennan* fails to disclose “a call routing scheme... modified to route calls as a function of said select portions of said calendaring information” (emphasis added). In contrast, *Brennan* uses the subscriber’s schedule to define time slots, as discussed above, which in turn determine operation of the call routing system, see column 4, lines 55-59. In *Brennan* this subscriber’s schedule is a part of the call routing system and must be changes or



overridden to modify the routing system. See col. 6 line 47 through col. 7, line 4. There is no disclosure in *Brennan* of the claimed modification to the call routing system as a function of calendaring information which is stored on a general –purpose processor-based system.

Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that the disclosure of *Brennan* does not meet the claim language and does not show the identical invention in as complete of detail as recited in claim 1 as required for a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102. Furthermore, whereas claims 2 through 7 ultimately depend from base claim 1, and thus each inherit all limitations of claim 1, claims 2 through 7 set forth features and limitations not recited by *Brennan*. Thus, Appellants respectfully assert that at least for the above-advanced reasons claims 1 through 7 are patentable over the 35 U.S.C. §102 rejection of record.

#### **B. The Claim of Group II (claim 8)**

Independent claim 8 recites “storing calendaring information including specific events scheduled with respect to said called party . . . .” (Emphasis added.). The Final Office Action fails to address the emphasized element. Accordingly, the 35 U.S.C. §102 rejection of record of claim 8, and the rejection of claims 9 through 14 ultimately depending therefrom, is improper.

Moreover, Appellant asserts that the subscriber’s schedule of *Brennan* does not meet this element of claim 8. *Brennan* fails to disclose storing of specific events. Particularly, as discussed above with respect to claim 1, the “Subscriber’s Schedule” of *Brennan* does not meet the recited “calendaring information” much less the inclusion of specific events in such calendaring information. Independent claim 8 also recites “storing calendaring information...on a general purpose processor-based system”, which is not taught by *Brennan* as detailed above with respect to claim 1.

Claim 8 further recites providing select portions of said calendaring information to an automatic call routing system, wherein a call routing scheme of said call routing system is modified to route calls as a function of said select portions of said calendaring information”. (Emphasis added.) As noted above with respect to claim 1, *Brennan* simply teaches that

personal agent 22 is allowed access to the subscriber profile, see e.g., column 11, lines 35-37. Accordingly, *Brennan* fails to disclose “providing select portions of calendaring information to an automatic call routing system” as recited in claim 8. Moreover, as noted above with respect to claim 1, *Brennan* fails to disclose “a call routing scheme... modified to route calls as a function of said select portions of said calendaring information”. (Emphasis added.) In *Brennan* the subscriber’s schedule defines operation of the call routing system, see column 4, lines 55-59, in contrast to the claimed “modified to route calls as a function of said select portion of said calendaring information”. *Brennan* is silent concerning modification of a call routing scheme as a function of a select portion of calendaring information.

Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that the disclosure of *Brennan* does not meet the claim language and does not show the identical invention in as complete of detail as recited in claim 8 as required for a proper rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102. Furthermore, whereas claims 9 through 14 ultimately depend from base claim 8, and thus each inherit all limitations of claim 8, claims 9 through 14 set forth features and limitations not recited by *Brennan*. Thus, Appellants respectfully assert that at least for the above-advanced reasons claims 8 through 14 are patentable over the 35 U.S.C. §102 rejection of record.

### **C. The Claims of Group III (claim 2) and Group IV (claim 9)**

Dependent claims 2 and 9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over *Brennan*. As shown above, each of the base claims from which these claims respectively depend recite limitations neither taught nor suggested by the disclosure of *Brennan*. Dependent claim 2 depends directly from claim 1. Claim 9 depends directly from claim 8. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that dependent claims 2 and 9 are each separately allowable at least for their dependency from their respective independent base claims for the separate reasons discussed above.

Moreover, dependent claims 2 and 9 recite limitations not found in the applied art, namely, the “calendaring information comprises a data file associated with an electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer”. The Final Office Action concludes that “*Brennan* et al. further teach the subscriber’s profile comprises subscriber’s numbers, caller’s

list, etc. (calendar information comprises a data file) associated with subscriber's schedule operable in a application processor (personal computer) . . . ." However, even assuming the Examiner's conclusion were accurate, *Brennan* does not teach an "electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer", nor has the Final Office Action asserted otherwise. Thus, *Brennan* does not teach either an electronic calendar program "nor its operation on a personal computer", as recited in claims 2 and 9. Contrariwise, *Brennan* discloses Subscriber's Schedule information comprising "Day" and "Time," "Interruptability," and "Devices," see column 7, lines 7-25, operable upon a special purpose "Meridian Mail Processor", column 4, lines 41-42, or a special purpose "Meridian Application Equipment Module". Accordingly, it is respectfully asserted that claims 2 and 9 are not anticipated by *Brennan*.

**D. The Claims of Group V (claim 3) and Group VI (claim 10)**

Dependent claims 3 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over *Brennan*. As shown above, the base claims from which each of these claims depend recite limitations neither taught nor suggested by the disclosure of *Brennan*. Dependent claim 3 depends directly from claim 1. Claim 10 depends directly from claim 8. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that dependent claims 3 and 10 are each separately allowable at least for their dependency from their respective independent base claims for the separate reasons discussed above.

Furthermore, claims 3 and 10 recite "providing the select portions of the calendaring information to the call routing system automatically". *Brennan* does not teach the automatic providing of calendaring information to a call routing system as recited in claims 3 and 10. For example, a portion of *Brennan* relied upon by the Final Office Action in meeting these claims teaches automatically providing special treatment if a call is from a particular caller line identification (CLID). The mere recitation of the word "automatic" within the disclosure of *Brennan* is insufficient to meet the claimed providing calendaring information to a call routing system automatically.

Additionally, claims 4 and 5 depend directly from claim 3. Claims 11 and 12 depend directly from claim 10. Each of these claims, 4, 5, 11 and 12, separately inherits all limitations of its respective base claim. Thus, claims 4, 5, 11 and 12 separately set forth features and limitations not recited by *Brennan*. Thus, Appellants respectfully assert that at least for the reasons advanced above claims 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12 are patentable over the 35 U.S.C. §102 rejections of record.

**E. The Claims of Group VII (claims 4) and Group VIII (claim 11)**

Dependent claims 4 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over *Brennan*. As shown above, each of the independent claims, claims 1 and 8, from which each of these claims ultimately respectively depend recite limitations neither taught nor suggested by the disclosure of *Brennan*. Furthermore, claim 4 depends directly from claim 3, whereas, claim 11 depends directly from claim 10. Claims 3 and 10 have been shown immediately above to independently have limitations not taught by *Brennan*. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that dependent claims 4 and 11 are each separately allowable at least for their dependency from their respective base claims for the reasons discussed above.

Furthermore, claims 4 and 11 define the aforementioned automatic providing as being “initiated upon modification of said calendaring information”. This limitation is not taught by *Brennan*. As discussed above in relation to claims 1 and 8, *Brennan* uses the subscriber’s schedule to define operation of the call routing system, and there is no disclosure in *Brennan* of initiating automatic provision of select portions of the calendaring information to the call routing system, much less for such provisioning to occur upon modification of the calendaring information.

**F. The Claims of Group IX (claim 5) and Group X (claim 12)**

Dependent claims 5 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over *Brennan*. As shown above, the independent claims from which each of these claims ultimately depend, claims 1 and 8, respectively, recite limitations neither taught nor suggested by the disclosure of *Brennan*. Additionally, Dependent claim 5 depends directly from claim 3, and claim 12

depends directly from claim 10, which have been shown above to separately have limitations not taught by *Brennan*. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the dependent claims are separately allowable at least for their dependency from their respective base claims for the reasons discussed above.

Moreover, claims 5 and 12 recite the aforementioned automatic providing being “initiated at a preselected time interval.” This limitation is not taught by *Brennan*. As pointed out above, *Brennan* uses the subscriber’s schedule to define operation of the call routing system, and there is no disclosure in *Brennan* of initiating provision of select portions of the calendaring information to the call routing system automatically, much less for such provisioning to occur at a preselected time interval.

**G. The Claims of Group XI (claim 6) and Group XII (claim 13)**

Dependent claims 6 and 13 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over *Brennan*. Dependent claim 6 depends directly from claim 1. Claim 13 depends directly from claim 8. As shown above, the independent base claims from which these claims depend each separately recite limitations neither taught nor suggested by the disclosure of *Brennan*. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that these dependent claims are each separately allowable at least for their dependency from their respective independent base claims for the reasons discussed above.

Claims 6 and 13 recite “gleaning said select portions of said calendaring information from a data file stored on said general purpose processor-based system” and “manipulating said gleaned information to provide said calendaring information in a format suitable for augmentation into call routing information of said call routing system”. In rejecting these claims the Final Office Action relies upon a disclosure in *Brennan* of a subscriber attempting to access his or her PCS subscriber profile, see column 13, lines 4-7. The Board is urged that a subscriber accessing his or her PCS subscriber profile does not meet the recited providing select portions of the calendaring information to an automatic call routing system by gleaning the select portions of the calendaring information from a data file and manipulating the

gleaned information to provide the calendaring information in a format suitable for augmentation into the call routing system of claims 6 and 13.

Whereas claim 7 depends directly from claim 6 and claim 14 depends directly from claim 13, claims 7 and 14 each separately inherits all limitations of its respective base claim. Thus claims 7 and 14 separately set forth features and limitations not recited by *Brennan*. Thus, Appellants respectfully assert that at least for these reasons claims 6, 7, 13 and 14 are patentable over the 35 U.S.C. §102 rejections of record.

#### **H. The Claims of Group XIII (claim 7) and Group XIV (claim 14)**

Dependent claims 7 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 over *Brennan*. As shown above, the independent claims from which these claims ultimately depend, claims 1 and 8, respectively, recite limitations neither taught nor suggested by the disclosure of *Brennan*. Additionally, claim 7 depends directly from claim 6, and claim 14 depends directly from claim 13, which have been shown immediately above to separately have limitations not taught by *Brennan*. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claims 7 and 14 are separately allowable at least for their dependency from their respective base claims for the reasons discussed above.

Claims 7 and 14 recite “disseminating at least a portion of said calendaring information through said call routing system, wherein said disseminated calendaring information results in a humanly perceptible reproduction of said at least a portion of said calendaring information”. This limitation is not taught by *Brennan*. As pointed out above in relation to base claims 6 and 13, *Brennan* only teaches a subscriber accessing his or her PCS subscriber profile. This does not meet the limitations of base claims 6 and 13, much less disseminating a portion of the calendaring information through said call routing system in a humanly perceptible reproduction of the calendaring information as claimed in claims 7 and 14.

**I. Conclusion**

As shown above, there are great differences between the claims and the prior art. Moreover a person of ordinary skill in the art considering the prior art would not find these differences obvious. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully traverses the Final Office Action 35 U.S.C. §102 rejections of record. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the Board indicate allowability of claims 1 through 14.

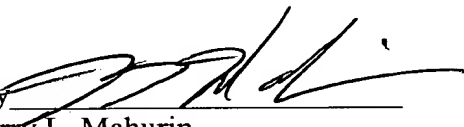
**IX. CLAIMS INVOLVED IN THE APPEAL**

A copy of the claims involved in the present appeal is attached hereto as Appendix A. The claims in Appendix A include amendments, filed by Appellant on July 26, 2001 and November 19, 2001, and entered by the Office.

If any further Fee is due in the present matter beyond those dealt with in the accompanying Transmittal(s), please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2380, under Order No. 047524/P069D2/10015700 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: August 28, 2002

Respectfully submitted,

By   
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**APPENDIX A**

**Claims Involved in the Appeal of Application Serial No. 09/574,317:**

1. A system for completing calls from a calling party directed to a particular called party, said system comprising:  
    calendar information with respect to said called party stored on a general purpose processor-based system; and  
    means for providing select portions of said calendar information to an automatic call routing system, wherein a call routing scheme of said call routing system is modified to route calls as a function of said select portions of said calendar information.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein said calendar information comprises a data file associated with a electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer.
3. The system of claim 1, wherein said providing means is operable automatically.
4. The system of claim 3, wherein said automatic operation of said providing means is initiated upon modification of said calendar information stored on said general purpose processor-based system.
5. The system of claim 3, wherein said automatic operation of said providing means is initiated at a preselected time interval.
6. The system of claim 1, wherein said providing means comprises:  
    means for gleaning said select portions of said calendar information from a data file stored on said general purpose processor-based system; and  
    means for manipulating said gleaned information to provide said calendar information in a format suitable for augmentation into call routing information of said call routing system.



7. The system of claim 6, wherein said providing means further comprises:  
means for selectively disseminating at least a portion of said calendaring information through said call routing system, wherein said disseminated calendaring information results in a humanly perceptible reproduction of said at least a portion of said calendaring information.

8. A method for completing calls from a calling party directed to a particular called party comprising:

storing calendaring information including specific events scheduled with respect to said called party on a general purpose processor-based system; and

providing select portions of said calendaring information to an automatic call routing system, wherein a call routing scheme of said call routing system is modified to route calls as a function of said select portions of said calendaring information.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein said calendaring information comprises a data file associated with a electronic calendar program operable on a personal computer.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein said providing step is operable automatically.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said automatic operation of said providing step is initiated upon modification of said calendaring information stored on said general purpose processor-based system.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein said automatic operation of said providing step is initiated at a preselected time interval.

13. The method of claim 8, wherein said providing step comprises:

gleaning said select portions of said calendaring information from a data file stored on said general purpose processor-based system; and

manipulating said gleaned information to provide said calendaring information in a format suitable for augmentation into call routing information of said call routing system.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said providing step further comprises:

disseminating at least a portion of said calendaring information through said call routing system, wherein said disseminated calendaring information results in a humanly perceptible reproduction of said at least a portion of said calendaring information.

**gender-spe-cif-ic** (jen'dər spi sif'ik), *adj.* characteristic of, or limited to either males or females: *Left-handedness is not gender-specific.*

**gene** (jēn), *n.* the basic physical unit of heredity; a linear sequence of nucleotides along a segment of DNA that provides the coded instructions for synthesis of RNA, which, when translated into protein, leads to the expression of hereditary character. [1911; < G *Gen* (1909), appar. abstracted from -gen -GEN; introduced by Danish geneticist Wilhelm L. Johannsen (1857-1927)]

**Gene** (jēn), *n.* a male given name, form of *Eugene*.

**geneal.** genealogy.

**genealog'ical rela'tionship**, *Historical Ling.* See **genealogical relationship**.

**genealog'ical tree**. See **family tree**. [1805-15]

**gene-al-o-gy** (jē'nē ol'ə jē, -al', -jen'ē-), *n., pl. -gies*. 1. a record or account of the ancestry and descent of a person, family, group, etc. 2. the study of family ancestries and histories. 3. descent from an original form or progenitor; lineage; ancestry. 4. *Biol.* a group of individuals or species having a common ancestry: *The various species of Darwin's finches form a closely knit genealogy.* [1250-1300; ME *genealogie* < MF < LL *genealogia* < Gk *genealogia* pedigree, equiv. to *genēd* race (see *GENE*) + *-logia* -LOGY] —**gene-a-log-i-cal** (jē'nē ə loj'i kəl, jen'ē-), *adj.* —**gene-a-log-i-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**gene-al-o-gist**, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. See **pedigree**.

**gene' amplifica'tion**, *n.* an increase in the frequency of replication of a DNA segment. 2. such an increase induced by a polymerase chain reaction. [1970-75]

**gene-arch** (jen'ē ārk'), *n.* a chief of a family or tribe. [1720-30; < Gk *geneárchēs* founder of a family, equiv. to *genēd* race (see *GENE*) + *árchēs* -ARCH]

**gene' flow**, *Ecol.* the alteration of the frequencies of alleles of particular genes in a population, resulting from interbreeding with organisms from another population having different frequencies. [1945-50]

**gene' fre'quency**, the frequency of occurrence or proportions of different alleles of a particular gene in a given population. Also called **allele frequency**. [1925-30]

**gene' map'ping**, *Genetics*. 1. any of a number of methods used to construct a model of the linear sequence of genes of a particular chromosome. 2. the act of constructing such a model. [1975-80]

**gene' pool**, the total genetic information in the gametes of all the individuals in a population. [1945-50]

**gen-er-a** (jen'ər ə), *n.* a pl. of **genus**.

**gen-er-a-ble** (jen'ər ə bəl), *adj.* capable of being generated or produced. [1350-1400; ME < L *generābilis* creative, productive, equiv. to *generāre* to beget, produce (see *GENER*) + *-ābilis* -ABLE] —**gen-er-a-bil-ity**, **gen-er-a-ble-ness**, *n.*

**gen-er-al** (jen'ər əl), *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to all persons or things belonging to a group or category: *a general meeting of the employees*. 2. of, pertaining to, or true of such persons or things in the main, with possible exceptions; common to most; prevalent; usual: *the general mood of the people*. 3. not limited to one class, field, product, service, etc.; miscellaneous: *the general public*; *general science*. 4. considering or dealing with overall characteristics, universal aspects, or important elements, esp. without considering all details or specific aspects: *general instructions*; *a general description*; *a general resemblance one to another*. 5. not specific or definite: *I could give them only a general idea of what was going on*. 6. (of anesthesia or an anesthetic) causing loss of consciousness and abolishing sensitivity to pain throughout the body. 7. having extended command or superior or chief rank: *the secretary general of the United Nations*; *the attorney general*. —**8. Mil.** a. *U.S. Army and Air Force*. an officer ranking above a lieutenant general and below a general of the army or general of the air force. b. *U.S. Army*. an officer of any of the five highest ranks: a brigadier general, major general, lieutenant general, general, or general of the army. c. *U.S. Marines*. an officer holding the highest rank in the corps. d. (in numerous armies) an officer in the highest, second, or third highest rank, as one ranking immediately below a field marshal in the British army. 9. *Eccles.* the chief official of a religious order. 10. something that is general; generality. 11. Archaic. the general public. 12. *In general*, a. with respect to the whole class referred to; as a whole: *He likes people in general*. b. as a rule; usually: *In general, the bus is here by 9 A.M.* [1250-1300; ME < L *generālis*, equiv. to *genērā* (s. of *genus*) GENUS + *-ālis* -AL] —**gen-er-al-ness**, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. 2. customary, prevailing, regular, ordinary; catholic. GENERAL, COMMON, POPULAR, UNIVERSAL agree in the idea of being nonexclusive and widespread. GENERAL means belonging to, or prevailing throughout, a whole class or body collectively, irrespective of individuals: *a general belief*. COMMON means shared by all, and belonging to one as much as another: *a common interest*; *common fund*; but use of this sense is frequently avoided because of ambiguity of sense. POPULAR means belonging to, adapted for, or favored by the people or the public generally, rather than by a particular (esp. a superior) class: *the popular conception*; *a popular candidate*. UNIVERSAL means found everywhere, and with no exceptions: *a universal longing*. 5. ill-defined, inexact, imprecise, approximate. —**Ant.** 1. special, limited. 5. definite, exact, precise.

**Gen'eral Account'ing Of'fice**, *U.S. Govt.* an independent auditing and accounting agency that assists Congress and government departments and agencies and settles claims for the federal government. Abbr.: GAO

**gen'eral admis'sion**, an admission charge for unserved seats at a theatrical performance, sports event, etc. [1945-50]

**Gen'eral Agree'ment on Tar'iffs and Trade**,

an international organization formed in 1948 to establish common rules governing tariffs and to eliminate restrictive trade practices. Abbr.: GATT

**Gen'eral Amer'ican**, any form of American English speech considered to show few regional peculiarities, usually including all dialects except for eastern New England, New York City, Southern, and South Midland (no longer in technical use). Abbr.: GA [1930-35, Amer.]

**Gen'eral Assem'bly**. 1. the legislature in some states of the U.S. 2. the main deliberative body of the United Nations, composed of delegations from member nations. [1610-20, Amer.]

**gen'eral av'erage**, *Insurance*. any damage or loss to a ship or its cargo voluntarily sustained, as freight jettisoned in a storm, by all parties to a voyage (distinguished from *particular average*). Abbr.: G.A. [1690-1700]

**gen'eral avia'tion**, aviation including business flying, sports flying, and crop dusting.

**Gen'eral Court**, 1. the state legislature of Massachusetts or New Hampshire. 2. (in colonial New England) any of various local assemblies having both legislative and judicial powers. [1620-30, Amer.]

**gen'eral court-martial**, a court-martial having the authority to try any offense against military law and to impose a sentence of dishonorable discharge or of death when provided by law. [1805-15]

**gen-er-al-ty** (jen'ər əl tē), *n.* the office or tenure of a general. [1860-65; GENERAL + -ty]

**gen'eral deliv'ery**, 1. a postal service that delivers mail to a specific post office where it is held for pickup by the addressee. 2. the postal department that handles such mail. [1830-40, Amer.]

**gen'eral dis'charge**, *Mil.* 1. a discharge from military service of a person who has served honorably but who has not met all the conditions of an honorable discharge. 2. a certificate of such a discharge.

**gen'eral elec'tion**. 1. *U.S. Politics*. a. a regularly scheduled local, state, or national election in which voters elect officeholders. Cf. **primary** (def. 15). b. a state or national election, as opposed to a local election. 2. *Brit.* an election, which must be held at any time within five years of the last election, in which constituents elect members of the House of Commons. Cf. **by-election**. [1710-20, Amer.]

**gen'eral head'quarters**, *U.S. Army*. the headquarters of the commanding officer of a large military force. Abbr.: GHQ, G.H.Q. [1855-60]

**gen-er-al-is-si-mo** (jen'ər ə lis' ə mō'), *n., pl. -mos*. (in certain countries) the supreme commander of the armed forces. [1615-25; < It. superl. of *generale* GENERAL]

**gen-er-al-ist** (jen'ər ə list), *n.* a person whose knowledge, aptitudes, and skills are applied to a field as a whole or to a variety of different fields (opposed to *specialist*). [1605-15; GENERAL + -IST]

**gen-er-al-ity** (jen'ər əl'itē), *n., pl. -ties*. 1. an indefinite, unspecific, or undetailed statement: *to speak in generalities*. 2. a general principle, rule, or law. 3. the greater part or majority: *the generality of people*. 4. the state or quality of being general. [1400-50; late ME *generalite* < L *generalitās*. See GENERAL, -ITY] —**Syn.** 1. truism, cliché, platitude, banality.

**gen-er-al-iza'tion** (jen'ər ə lə zā'shən), *n.* 1. the act or process of generalizing. 2. a result of this process; a general statement, idea, or principle. 3. *Logic*. a. a proposition asserting something to be true either of all members of a certain class or of an indefinite part of that class. b. the process of obtaining such propositions. 4. *Psychol.* a. Also called **stimulus generalization**, the act or process of responding to a stimulus similar to but distinct from the conditioned stimulus. b. Also called **response generalization**, the act or process of making a different but similar response to the same stimulus. c. Also called **mediated generalization**, the act or process of responding to a stimulus not physically similar to the conditioned stimulus and not previously encountered in conditioning. d. the act or process of perceiving similarity or relation between different stimuli, as between words, colors, sounds, lights, or feelings; the formation of a general notion. [1755-65; GENERALIZE + -ATION]

**gen-er-al-ize** (jen'ər ə līz'), *v., -ized, -izing*. —**u.t.** 1. to infer (a general principle, trend, etc.) from particular facts, statistics, or the like. 2. to infer or form (a general principle, opinion, conclusion, etc.) from only a few facts, examples, or the like. 3. to give a general rather than a specific or special character or form to. 4. to make general; bring into general use or knowledge. —**u.i.** 5. to form general principles, opinions, etc. 6. to deal, think, or speak in generalities. 7. to make general inferences. Also, see **Brit.** **gen-er-al-ize**. [1745-55; GENERAL + -IZE] —**gen-er-al-iz-a-ble**, *adj.* —**gen-er-al-iz'er**, *n.*

**gen'eralized coord'inates**, *Physics*. the least number of coordinates needed to specify the state of a given system. [1880-85]

**gen'eralized oth'er**, *Sociol.* an individual's internalized impression of societal norms and expectations.

**gen'eral linguis'tics**, the study of the characteristics of language in general rather than of a particular language; theoretical, rather than applied, linguistics.

**gen-er-al-ly** (jen'ər ə lē), *adv.* 1. usually; commonly; ordinarily: *He generally cor- respect to the larger part; f accurate interpretation of th to or disregarding particula etc., that may be an ex [1250-1300; ME; see GENER. —Syn. 1. See often.*

**gen-er-al-ob-li-ga'tion** (lən' əl ə blī gā'shən), a bond issued by a general tax revenue and the bond.

**gen'eral off'icer**, *Mil.* an officer ranking above colonel. [1635-45, Amer.]

**gen'eral of the air' force**, the highest ranking officer in the U.S. Air Force.

**gen'eral of the ar'mies**, *U.S. Army*. a special rank held by John J. Pershing, equivalent to general of the army.

**gen'eral of the ar'my**, *U.S. Army*. the highest ranking military officer; the next rank above general. Cf. **fleet admiral**. [1940-45]

**gen'eral or'ders**, *Mil.* 1. a set of permanent orders from a headquarters establishing policy for a command or announcing official acts. 2. a set of permanent orders governing the duties and behavior of sentries on routine guard duty. Cf. **special order**. [1865-70]

**gen'eral paral'ysis**, *Pathol.* a syphilitic brain disorder characterized by chronic inflammation and degeneration of cerebral tissue resulting in mental and physical deterioration. Also called **gen'eral paresis**. [1890-95]

**gen'eral part'ner**, a partner with unlimited liability for the debts of the partnership. Cf. **special partner**. [1885-90, Amer.]

**gen'eral part'nership**, a partnership in which each of the partners is fully liable for the firm's debts. Cf. **limited partnership**.

**Gen'eral Post'al Un'ion**, former name of **Universal Postal Union**. Abbr.: GPU

**gen'eral post' office**, (in the U.S. postal system) the main post office of a city, county, etc., that also has branch post offices. Abbr.: G.P.O., GPO [1650-60]

**gen'eral prac'tice**. See **family practice**. [1815-25]

**gen'eral practi'tioner**, a medical practitioner whose practice is not limited to any specific branch of medicine or class of diseases. Abbr.: G.P. [1880-85]

**gen'eral preces'sion**, *Astron.* the precession that results from both lunisolar precession and planetary precession; precession of the equinoxes.

**gen-er-al-pur-pose** (jen'ər əl pūr'pəs), *adj.* useful in many ways; not limited in use or function: *a good general-purpose dictionary*. [1890-95]

**gen'eral quar'ters**, *Mil.* a condition of readiness for combat on a warship, during which crew members remain at their battle stations and have guns and ammunition ready for immediate loading.

**gen'eral relativity**, *Physics*. See under **relativity** (def. 2).

**gen'eral rule**, *Law*. See under **rule** (def. 10).

**gen'eral seman'tics**, a philosophical approach to language, developed by Alfred Korzybski, exploring the relationship between the form of language and its use and attempting to improve the capacity to express ideas. [1930-35]

**Gen'eral Ser'vices Administra'tion**, *U.S. Govt.* an independent agency, created in 1949, that manages federal property, records, construction, etc. Abbr.: GSA

**gen'eral ses'sions**, a court of general jurisdiction in criminal cases in some U.S. states. [1685-95]

**gen-er-al-ship** (jen'ər əl ship'), *n.* 1. skill as commander of a large military force or unit. 2. the rank or functions of a general. 3. management or leadership. [1585-95; GENERAL + -SHIP]

**gen'eral solu'tion**, *Math.* a solution to a differential equation that contains arbitrary, unevaluated constants. Cf. **particular solution**.

**gen'eral staff**, *Mil.* a group of officers who are without command and whose duty is to assist high commanders in planning and carrying out orders.

**gen'eral store**, a store, usually in a rural area, that sells a wide variety of merchandise, as clothing, food, or hardware, but is not divided into departments. [1825-35, Amer.]

**gen'eral strike**, a mass strike in all or many trades and industries in a section or in all parts of a country. [1800-10, Amer.]

**gen'eral the'ory of relativity**, *Physics*. See under **relativity** (def. 2). [1930-35]

**gen-er-ate** (jen'ə rāt'), *v., -ated, -ating*. —**u.t.** 1. to bring into existence; cause to be; produce. 2. to create by a vital or natural process. 3. to create and distribute vitally and profusely: *He generates ideas that we all should consider. A good diplomat generates good will.* 4. to reproduce; procreate. 5. to produce by a chemical process. 6. *Math.* a. to trace (a figure) by the motion of a point, straight line, or curve. b. to act as base for all the elements of a given set: *The number 2 generates the set 2, 4, 8, 16.* 7. *Ling.* to produce or specify (a grammatical sentence or other construction or set of constructions) by the application of a rule or set of rules in a generative grammar. —**u.i.** 8. to reproduce; propagate. [1350-1400; ME < L *generātus* produced, ptp. of *generāre* to beget; see GENUS]

—**Syn.** 1. create, evolve, originate, engender, institute.

**gen-er-a-tion** (jen'ə rā'shən), *n.* 1. the entire body of individuals born and living at about the same time: *the postwar generation*. 2. the term of years, roughly 30 among human beings, accepted as the average period between the birth of parents and the birth of their offspring. 3. a group of individuals, most of whom are the same approximate age, having similar ideas, problems, attitudes, etc. Cf. **Next Generation**, **Last Generation**.

EXHIBIT 1

## Acknowledgments and Permissions

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**cal-cu-lous** (kal'kyə ləs), *adj.* *Pathol.* Characterized by the presence of calculus, or stone. [1400-50; late ME *calculosus*, full of stones < L *calculus*, equiv. to *calcu-lus* small stone (see *CALCULUS*) + *-ous* -ous]

**cal-cu-lus** (kal'kyə ləs), *n.*, *pl.* -li (-li/), *-lus-es*. 1. *Math.* a method of calculation, esp. one of several highly systematic methods of treating problems by a special system of algebraic notations, as differential or integral calculus. 2. *Pathol.* a stone, or concretion, formed in the gallbladder, kidneys, or other parts of the body. 3. Also called *tartar*. *Dentistry.* a hard, yellowish to brownish-black deposit on teeth formed largely through the mineralization of dead bacteria in dental plaques by the calcium salts in salivary secretions and subgingival transudates. [1610-20; < L *calculus*, small stone (used in reckoning), equiv. to *calcu-* (s. of *calx* stone) + *-ulus* -ule]

**cal/culus of fi/nite dif/ferences**, the branch of mathematics dealing with the application of techniques similar to those of differential and integral calculus to discrete rather than continuous quantities.

**cal/culus of pleas/ure**. See *hedonic calculus*.

**cal/culus of varia/tions**, the branch of mathematics that deals with the problem of finding a curve or surface that maximizes or minimizes a given expression, usually with several restrictions placed on the desired curve. [1830-40]

**Cal-cut-ta** (kal kut'ə), *n.* 1. a seaport in and the capital of West Bengal state, in E India, on the Hooghly River; former capital of British India, 7,031,382. 2. (sometimes L.C.) Also called *Calcutta pool*, a form of betting pool for a competition or tournament, as golf or auto racing, in which gamblers bid for participating contestants in an auction, the proceeds from which are put into a pool for distribution, according to a prearranged scale of percentages, to those who selected winners.

**cal-dar-i-um** (kal dār'ē əm), *n.*, *pl.* -dar-i-a (-dār'ē ə). (in an ancient Roman bath) a room having a hot bath. [1745-55; < L *n.* use of neut. of *caldarius* of warming, equiv. to *cal(i)dus* warm (*cal(ē)re* to be warm + *-idus* -id) + *-arius* -ary; see *-ium*, *-arium*]

**Cal-de-cott award** (kōl'di kət), an annual award in the U.S. for an outstanding illustrated juvenile book. [named after Randolph Caldecott (1846-86), English illustrator]

**Cal-der** (kōl'dər), *n.* Alexander, 1898-1976, U.S. sculptor; originator of mobiles.

**cal-de-ra** (kal der'ə, kōl-), *n.* a large, basinlike depression resulting from the explosion or collapse of the center of a volcano. [1860-65; < Sp *Caldera*, name of a crater on Canary Islands, lit., cauldron < LL *caldaria*, n. use of fem. of *caldarius* of warming; see *CALDARIUM*]

**Cal-de-rón de la Bar-ca** (kāl'də rōn' del'ə bār'kə; Sp. kál'də rōn' de la bār'kà), **Pe-dro** (pā'drō, ped'rō; Sp. pe'thāō), 1600-81, Spanish dramatist and poet.

**cal-dron** (kōl'drən), *n.* cauldron.

**Cal-dwell** (kōld'wel, -wəl), *n.* 1. Erskine, born 1903, U.S. novelist. 2. Sarah, born 1924, U.S. conductor and opera producer. 3. a city in W Idaho, 17,699.

**Ca-leb** (kāl'əb), *n.* 1. a Hebrew leader, sent as a spy into the land of Canaan. Num. 13:6. 2. a male given name: from a Hebrew word meaning "dog."

**Ca-leb-ite** (kāl'əb it'), *n.* 1. a member of a tribe descended from Caleb. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Calebites. [CALEB + *-ite*]

**cal-èche** (Fr. kə ləsh'; Eng. kə ləsh'), *n.*, *pl.* -lèches (Fr. -lësh'; Eng. -lësh'əz). 1. Also, *calash*, (esp. in Quebec, Canada) a type of calash pulled by a single horse, seating two passengers and having two wheels and a folding top. 2. calash (def. 1). [1660-70; < F; see *CALASH*]

**Cal-e-don** (kal'i dən), *n.* a town in SE Ontario, in S Canada, near Toronto, 26,645.

**Cal-e-do-ni-a** (kal'i dō'nē ə), *n.* 1. Chiefly *Literary*. Scotland. 2. a female given name.

**Cal-e-do-ni-an** (kal'i dō'nē ən), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Caledonia. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Caledonia. [1900-05; CALEDONIA + *-an*]

**Caledonian Canal**, a canal in N Scotland, extending NE from the Atlantic to the North Sea. 60½ mi. (97 km) long.

**calef.**, (in prescriptions) warmed. [< L *calefactus*]

**cal-e-fa-cient** (kal'ə fā'shənt), *n.* 1. *Med.* a substance, as mustard, that produces a sensation of heat when applied to the body. —*adj.* 2. heating; warming. [1655-65; < L *calefacient-* (s. of *calefaciens*, prp. of *calefacere* to make warm), equiv. to *cale-* warm (s. of *calere* to be warm) + *-facient-* -FACIENT]

**cal-e-fac-tion** (kal'ə fak'shən), *n.* 1. the act of heating. 2. a heated state. [1540-50; < L *calefactio-* (s. of *calefactis*) a making warm, equiv. to *cale-* warm (s. of *calere* to be warm) + *-factio-* a making; see *FACTION*] —*cal-e-fac-tive*, *adj.*

**cal-e-fac-to-ry** (kal'ə fak'tō rē, -fak'trē), *adj.*, *n.*, *pl.* -ries. —*adj.* 1. serving to heat. —*n.* 2. a heated parlor or sitting room in a monastery. [1530-40; < LL *calefactorius* having a warming or heating power, equiv. to L *calefacere* to make warm (see *CALEFACIENT*) + *-torius* -TORIY]

**cal-en-dar** (kal'ən dər), *n.* 1. a table or register with the days of each month and week in a year. *He marked the date on his calendar.* 2. any of various systems of reckoning time, esp. with reference to the beginning, length, and divisions of the year. Cf. *Chinese calendar*, *Gregorian calendar*, *Hindu calendar*, *Jewish calendar*.

**dar**, *Julian calendar*, *Muslim calendar*. 3. a register, esp. one arranged chronologically, as of appointments, work to be done, or cases to be tried in a court. 4. a list, in the order to be considered, of bills, resolutions, etc., brought before a legislative body. 5. Obs. a guide or example. —*vt.* 6. to enter in a calendar; register. Also, *calendar*. [1175-1225; ME *calendar* < AF < L *calendarium* account book, equiv. to *Calend(ae) CALENDAS* (when debts were due) + *-arium* -ARY; see *-AR*] —*cal-en-dri-cal* (kə lən'drī kal), *cal-en'dric*, *cal-en-dar-i-al* (kal'ən dār'ē əl), *cal'en-dar'i-an*, *cal'en-dar'ic*, *adj.* —*Syn.* 3. diary, schedule, program.

**cal/endar art'**, a type of sentimental, picturesque, or sexually titillating picture used on some calendars.

**cal/endar clock'**, a clock that indicates date of the month, day of the week, etc., as well as the time, and sometimes indicates the phases of the moon and other periodical data. [1880-85]

**cal/endar day'**, the period from one midnight to the following midnight. [1840-50]

**cal/endar month'**, month (def. 1). [1780-90]

**cal/endar watch'**, a watch that indicates date of the month, day of the week, etc., as well as the time.

**cal/endar year'**. See under *year* (def. 1).

**cal-en-der** (kal'ən dər), *n.* 1. a machine in which cloth, paper, or the like, is smoothed, glazed, etc., by pressing between rotating cylinders. 2. a machine for impregnating fabric with rubber, as in the manufacture of automobile tires. —*vt.* 3. to press in a calendar. [1505-15; < MF *calandre*, by vowel assimilation < *colandre* < VL *colandra*, for L *cylindrus* CYLINDER; cf. ME *calendrer* (< AF) as name of occupation] —*cal'en-der-er*, *n.*

**Cal-en-der** (kal'ən dər), *n.* qalandar.

**cal-ends** (kal'əndz), *n.* (usually used with a plural *v.*) the first day of the month in the ancient Roman calendar, from which the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the ides. Also, *kalends*. [1325-75; ME *kalendes*, alter. (with native pl. suffix) of L *kalendae*, perh. equiv. to *cal-* (base of *calare* to proclaim) + *-end-* formative suffix (perh. for *-and-*) + *-ae* pl. ending]

**cal-en-du-la** (kə lən'djə lə), *n.* 1. Also called *pot mari-gold*, a composite plant, *Calendula officinalis*, widely cultivated for its showy, many-rayed orange or yellow flower heads. 2. the dried florets of this plant, sometimes used medicinally. 3. any other plant of the genus *Calendula*. [1870-75; < ML, equiv. to L *calend(ae) CALENDAS* + *-ula* -ULE]

**cal-en-ture** (kal'ən char, -chōr'), *n.* *Pathol.* a violent fever with delirium affecting persons in the tropics. [1585-95; earlier *calentura* < Sp. fever, equiv. to *calent(ar)* to heat (< L *calent-*, s. of *calens*, prp. of *calere* to be hot) + *-ura* -ure] —*cal'en-tu-ral*, *cal'en-tu-rish*, *adj.*

**cal-e-sa** (Sp. kál'ə sá), *n.* (in the Philippines) a small, two-wheeled calash. [< Sp < F *calèche* CALÈCHE]

**cal-es-cent** (kə lēs'ənt), *adj.* growing warm; increasing in heat. [1795-1805; < L *calēscens* (s. of *calēscens* becoming warm, prp. of *calēscere*, equiv. to *cal-* (s. of *calere* to be warm) + *-escens* -ESCENS)] —*cal-es-cence*, *n.*

**Ca-lex-i-co** (kə lēk'si kō'), *n.* a town in S California. 14,412.

**calf'** (kaf, káf), *n.*, *pl.* calves (kavz, kāvz). 1. the young of the domestic cow or other bovine animal. 2. the young of certain other mammals, as the elephant, seal, and whale. 3. calfskin leather. 4. *Informal*, an awkward, silly boy or man. 5. a mass of ice detached from a glacier, iceberg, or floe. 6. in *calf*, (of a cow or other animal having calves) pregnant. 7. kill the fattest calf, to prepare an elaborate feast in welcome or celebration. [bef. 900; ME *OE* *cealf*, *calif*; c. OS *kalb*, ON *kalfr*, OHG *kalb*] —*calf-less*, *adj.* —*calf-like*, *adj.*

**calff** (kaf, káf), *n.*, *pl.* calves (kavz, kāvz). the fleshy part of the back of the human leg below the knee. [1275-1325; ME < ON *kalfi*; akin to *CALF*]

**calf/love'**. See *puppy love*. [1815-25]

**calf/rop'ing**, a timed rodeo event in which a mounted rider chases and lassos a calf, dismounts, and throws the calf to the ground, tying three of the animal's legs with a short length of rope. [1905-10, Amer.]

**calf's-foot jel'ly** (kavz'fōōt', kāvz'-, kafs'-, káf's-), jelly made from the stock of boiled calves' [1765-75]

**calf-skin** (kal'f'skin', káf'-), *n.* 1. the skin or hide of a calf. 2. leather made from this skin. [1580-90; CALF + *skin*]

**calf's tongue'**, *Archit.* a molding having pendant tonguelike members in relief against a flat or molded surface.

**Cal-gary** (kal'gə rē), *n.* a city in S Alberta, in SW Canada. 469,917.

**Cal/gary red'eye**, *Canadian* (chiefly Alberta) a drink consisting of a mixture of beer and tomato juice.

**Cal-gon** (kal'gon), *Trademark*, a brand of sodium phosphate glass (sodium hexametaphosphate), soluble in water; used as a water-softening agent.

**Cal-houn** (kal hōn'ən, kəl-), *n.* John Caldwell, 1780-1850, vice president of the U.S. 1825-32.

**Ca-li** (kāl'ē), *n.* a city in SW Colombia. 898,253.

**Cal-i-ban** (kal'ə bən'), *n.* the ugly, beastlike slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

**cal-i-ber** (kal'ə bər), *n.* 1. the diameter of something of circular section, esp. that of the inside of a tube: a gun of three-inch caliber. 2. *Ordin.* the diameter of the bore of a gun taken as a unit of measurement. 3. degree of capacity or competence; ability: a mathematician of high caliber. 4. degree of merit or excellence; quality: a high moral caliber of the era. Also, *esp. Brit.*, *cal/i-brā* [1560-70; var. of *calibre* < MF < Ar *qalīb* mold, lat. < Gk *kālāpos* shoe last, equiv. to *kālā-* comb. form. of *kálon* wood + *pōūs* foot (see *-pod*)] —*cal/i-bred*, *adj.* —*Syn.* 4. worth, distinction.

**cal-i-brate** (kal'ə brāt'), *v.t.* -brat-ed, -brat-ing to determine, check, or rectify the graduation of (any instrument giving quantitative measurements). 2. to divide or mark with gradations, graduations, or other indexes of degree, quantity, etc., as on a thermometer, measuring cup, or the like. 3. to determine the correct range for (an artillery gun, mortar, etc.) by observing where the fired projectile hits. 4. to plan or devise (something) carefully so as to have a precise use, application, appeal, etc.: a sales strategy calibrated to investors. [1860-65; CALIBER + *-ate*] —*cal/i-brat'ion*, *n.* —*cal/i-brat'or*, *cal/i-brat'er*, *n.*

**cal-i-ces** (kal'ə sēz'), *n.* *pl.* of *calix*.

**cal-i-che** (kə lē'chē), *n.* *Geol.* 1. a surface deposit consisting of sand or clay impregnated with crystalline salts such as sodium nitrate or sodium chloride. 2. a zone of calcium carbonate or other carbonates in soils of semiarid regions. Cf. *duricrust*, *hardpan*. [1855-60; < Sp. flake of lime, equiv. to *cal* lime (< L *calc-*; see *CHALK*) + *-iche* *n.* suffix]

**cal-i-cle** (kal'i kəl), *n.* 1. a cuplike depression or indentation, as in corals. 2. *Bot.*, *Zool.* calyculus. [1840-50; < L *caliculus* small cup, equiv. to *calic-* (s. of *calix*; see *CALIX*) cup + *-ulus* -ULE]

**cal-i-co** (kal'i kō'), *n.*, *pl.* -coes, -cos, *adj.* —*n.* 1. plain-woven cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern, usually on one side. 2. *Brit.* plain white cotton cloth. 3. an animal having a spotted or particolored coat. 4. *Obs.* a figured cotton cloth from India. —*adj.* 5. made of calico. 6. resembling printed calico; spotted or mottled. [1495-1505; short for *Calico cloth*, var. of *Calicut cloth*, named after city in India which orig. exported it]

**cal-i-co-back** (kal'i kō bak'), *n.* See *harlequin bug*. [1870-75, Amer.]

**cal/i-co bass'** (bas), the black crappie. See under *crappie*. [1880-85, Amer.]

**cal/i-co bug'**. See *harlequin bug*. [1885-90, Amer.]

**cal/i-co bush'**. See *mountain laurel*. [1805-15, Amer.]

**cal/i-co cat'**, a domestic cat, esp. a female one, of variegated black, yellow, and white coloring. Also called *toise-shell cat*.

**cal/i-co clam'**, any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Macrocallista*, esp. *M. nimbosa*, having a smooth, thick, rounded shell marked with violet-brown or like spots or streaks.

**cal/i-co crab'**. See *lady crab*.

## MONTHS OF PRINCIPAL CALENDARS

| Gregorian       |                | Jewish              |                | Muslim    |                |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| Month           | Number of Days | Month               | Number of Days | Month     | Number of Days |
| January         | 31             | Tishri <sup>1</sup> | 30             | Moharram  | 30             |
| February        | 28             | Heshvan             | 29             | Safar     | 29             |
| (in leap years) | 29             | (in some years)     | 30             |           |                |
| March           | 31             | Kislev              | 29             | Rabi I    | 30             |
|                 |                | (in some years)     | 30             |           |                |
| April           | 30             | Tevet               | 29             | Rabi II   | 29             |
| May             | 31             | Shevat              | 30             | Jumada I  | 29             |
| June            | 30             | Adar <sup>2</sup>   | 29             | Jumada II | 29             |
|                 |                | (in leap years)     | 30             |           |                |
| July            | 31             | Nisan <sup>3</sup>  | 30             | Rajab     | 30             |
| August          | 31             |                     | 30             |           |                |
| September       |                |                     |                |           |                |
| October         |                |                     |                |           |                |
| November        |                |                     |                |           |                |
| December        |                |                     |                |           |                |

<sup>1</sup>The beginning of

<sup>2</sup>In leap years Adar

<sup>3</sup>The beginning of

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling, respelled; trans., translation; ? , origin unknown; \* , unattested; † , probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

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